

while I support the goals of the amendment, implementing these reforms would require a consensus of all U.N. member states, thus giving North Korea or Iran the ability to determine whether the U.S. withholds dues and cripples the U.N.

Rollcall Vote 276: I would have voted "no" on the Flake Amendment requiring the U.N. to release documents related to the Oil-for-Food Program and waive immunity for U.N. officials in connection with the program, as part of the certification and withholding process since it is not a compelling enough reason to add to the certification and withholding process, which I oppose.

Rollcall Vote 277: I would have voted "aye" on the Chabot/Lantos Amendment opposing anti-Semitism at the U.N. because I share this concern and, while I oppose mandatory withholding of dues, this amendment places requirements on the President, not the United Nations.

Rollcall Vote 278: I would have voted "no" on the Pence Amendment to try and deny the veto to any U.N. Security Council permanent member who pays less than 1/5 the level of U.S. dues because it would weaken the veto which, while often abused, is the best guarantor that the U.N. will act in the United States' interests.

Rollcall Vote 279: I would have voted "no" on the Gohmert Amendment to prohibit assistance to any country who votes with the U.S. at the U.N. less than 50% of the time because many of our closest allies and countries most in need of assistance often oppose the United States' position at the U.N., at times with serious justification.

Rollcall Vote 280: I would have voted "no" on the Stearns Amendment to increase withholding from 50 percent to 75 percent because I believe that, if any withholding of dues is counterproductive to U.N. reform, more withholding of dues is more counterproductive.

Rollcall Vote 281: I would have voted "aye" on the bipartisan Lantos-Shays Amendment in the nature of a substitute which authorizes, but does not mandate, withholding of dues because it provides flexibility to the Secretary of State in promoting an agenda of U.N. reform.

Rollcall Vote 282: I would have voted "no" on final passage of H.R. 2745 because I oppose mandatory withholding of U.N. dues. I believe we should have come up with a bipartisan bill that reflects the conclusions of the Gingrich-Mitchell Task Force, that supports efforts underway at the United Nations to reform, and pushes those reforms to be real and prompt, instead of taking this highly partisan bill, which the Bush Administration and U.N. experts from all political beliefs say will alienate our pro-reform allies and make reform less likely, not more.

#### THE SENATE APOLOGY FOR LYNCHING: A FIRST STEP IN RACIAL RECONCILIATION

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 22, 2005*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remind Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate that the problems of racial reconciliation will not be addressed or

solved with a simple act of Congress or an apology.

Last week, after the Senate officially apologized for its failure to pass anti-lynching legislation, I came before this body to recognize the important first step of the other chamber on race relations. Today, I want to remind this chamber as well that the problems of race relations and racism did not evaporate with the end of lynchings in the 1940s, nor the end of segregation, nor the end of the Civil Rights Movement, nor the end of the 20th century. The problems and challenges are still alive and well today.

The lynchings of the early 1900s were a form of torture and control used to constrain the aspirations of African Americans and others in their fight for freedom and justice. The fear and intimidation used then curtailed the ambitions of generations of African-Americans and stifled their educational and social progress in this country for generations to come. The apology of the Senate is much appreciated, but, as I said last week, more needs to be done to undo the harmful effect of lynching and Congress's failure to act.

A champion of anti-lynching legislation in the 1940s is still an important voice of civil rights in 2005. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) will soon be celebrating its centennial year of service to race relations and reconciliation. In the early 1900s, it fought for legal remedies to escalating violence and torture against African Americans. It stood up proudly and strongly for the rights of minorities in the country as they faced a system of discrimination and harassment designed to subdue the rights of an entire group of Americans.

Today, following the apology of the Senate, the NAACP is still a voice for the disenfranchised and the powerless. Its opinions on the next steps in racial reconciliation are important and should be heeded by this body. NAACP Interim President and CEO Dennis Courtland Hayes also recognized the actions of the Senate last week as an important first step. He recommends that the U.S. Congress pursue strategies and dialogue focused on alleviating the disparities and inequalities between whites and blacks that are the consequence of the systematic oppression of blacks by whites throughout the history of the United States.

I submit for the RECORD the following press release from the NAACP concerning the Senate apology. I would hope that my colleagues would take a moment to listen to this sage advice. I would like to thank Mr. Hayes for his leadership on the issue and his efforts to move the nation towards a full accounting of the consequences and an acknowledgment of the debt incurred.

#### NAACP SAYS LYNCHING RESOLUTION LONG OVERDUE

JUNE 15.—NAACP Interim President and CEO Dennis Courtland Hayes said the U.S. Senate vote to apologize for the lynchings of thousands of people, mostly African Americans, is long overdue, but is a good first step toward reconciliation and the official acknowledgement of a dark period in U.S. history.

"The NAACP was formed in 1909 in reaction to the lynchings of African Americans during the 19th and 20th centuries," said Hayes. "Coming 96 years after the NAACP was founded by black and white Americans for the purpose of halting horrific acts such

as lynchings, the Senate vote is both a validation of the NAACP's need to exist as it approaches its centennial and a reason to hope that one day all forms of racial lynchings within the United States will cease. The vote offers a ray of hope that America will persevere to see an end to racial disparities in incarceration rates, health care, wealth, housing and employment."

Washington Bureau Chief Hilary Shelton said, "Our hope is that as we move toward reconciliation, the Congress will establish a federal commission to investigate all of the lynchings to determine the extent of the damage done and what it will take for final healing."

The resolution, sponsored by Sens. George Allen, R-Va., and Mary Landrieu, D-La., was approved by 80 of the Senate's 100 members. Notably absent among the endorsers were two senators from Mississippi, Sens. Thad Cochran and Trent Lott. From 1882 to 1968, there were 4,742 lynchings nationally. During that period, Mississippi had the highest number of lynchings, 581, according to the Tuskegee Institute records. According to the resolution, 99 percent of the lynching perpetrators escaped punishment.

The Senate failed to act on federal anti-lynching legislation that passed the House of Representatives three times between 1920 and 1940. The lynchings were often part of a campaign of intimidation against African Americans who sought to vote, own a business, buy land or campaign for equal rights.

Founded in 1909, the NAACP is the nation's oldest and largest civil rights organization. Its half-million adult and youth members throughout the United States and the world are the premier advocates for civil rights in their communities, conducting voter mobilization and monitoring equal opportunity in the public and private sectors.

#### TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOSEPH W. CORRIGAN

**HON. GENE TAYLOR**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 22, 2005*

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute and to recognize the outstanding service of Lieutenant Colonel Joseph W. Corrigan, who retires this July after twenty-three years of selfless and dedicated service while working for the United States Army, the Army Corps of Engineers, and Army Legislative Liaison. Lieutenant Colonel Corrigan is a decorated Iraqi Freedom combat veteran who has not only demonstrated his courage in a hostile fire zone but his fervent compassion for people suppressed by years of tyranny and his untiring love of Country as he dedicated over twenty years of voluntary service to our Nation.

Lieutenant Colonel Corrigan began his career as a United States Military Academy graduate, Class of 1982, and was immediately selected to lead our Nation's Sons and Daughters, an honor he accepted with great pride. During his superb career he has met the call of our Nation in both positions of leadership and staff while both he and his family endured the hardships of deployments and separation. As a testament to his professionalism, in 2002 he was awarded the Pace Award as the Department of the Army Staff Officer of the Year.

Recently, Lieutenant Colonel Corrigan proudly served the citizens of our great State